The CRISIS

TEN CENTS

JULY 1918

EDUCATION NUMBER

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THE CRISIS

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THE AUGUST CRISIS

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THE CRISIS

Vol. 16—No. 3 JULY, 1918 Whole No. 93

Editorial

CLOSE RANKS.

THIS is the crisis of the world. For all the long years to come men will point to the year 1918 as the great Day of Decision, the day when the world decided whether it would submit to military despotism and an endless armed peace—if peace it could be called—or whether they would put down the menace of German militarism and inaugurate the United States of the World.

We of the colored race have no ordinary interest in the outcome. That which the German power represents today spells death to the aspirations of Negroes and all darker races for equality, freedom and democracy. Let us not hesitate. Let us, while this war lasts, forget our special grievances and close our ranks shoulder to shoulder with our own white fellow citizens and the allied nations that are fighting for democracy. We make no ordinary sacrifice, but we make it gladly and willingly with our eyes lifted to the hills.

WAR SAVING STAMPS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us: "Has there been put in operation any effective machinery for bringing our twelve million colored citizens, especially those living in the Southern States, into this great national movement for Thrift and Economy, represented by the War Savings Stamp movement? This movement is to have a profound effect on the character of the American people; millions of prodigal, shiftless Americans are going to learn their first lessons in Thrift and Economy through buying Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. It is obvious that our colored citizens should share to the full the benefits as well as the responsibilities of the movement.

"It is a voluntary effort. Thousands of voluntary committees are working to inculcate the lessons of Thrift and inspire voluntary purchase of stamps."

We are glad to say that such a movement has been begun. Various organizations are taking hold and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will use its more than 30,000 members in 108 branches to push this splendid movement.

Remember, June twenty-eighth is National War Savings Day!

THE COMMON SCHOOL.

MUCH mist and misunderstanding has been consciously and unconsciously put in the colored public mind by recent discussions of the schools. We colored people must, however, keep one thing clearly before us: the first fours years' of a child's life, no matter what his race or condition, must be devoted by every modern country which wishes to survive and grow to a very simple program of study: (1) The child must learn to read so as to be able easily to understand what men have writ-

ten; (2) the child must learn to write so as to be able to communicate with his fellow men; (3) the child must learn to count so as to be able to handle the extraordinary multiplicity of the world's things. To read, to write, to cipher—this is the program and the only program of the first four years of a child's school life. The neglect to do this work then means, in practically all cases, the fatal crippling of the child. This program of study is a matter of technique and difficult technique. It must be learned early and thoroughly or it may not be learned at all. It must be carefully drilled in and be made second nature to the child.

Whenever any person, country or age seeks to substitute for this work anything else, they are either themselves deceived or deliberately deceiving. Other things may appear in the program of the primary school but they are simply subsidiary to the main program and designed to make the main program more easily acquired. Play, for instance, is there as a matter of health and recreation; moral habits are always to be indirectly acquired in home and in school, but the technical business of the primary school is to teach the child to read, to write and to cipher.

No vocational training has any place in a primary school. Any attempt to turn the primary school into a place for teaching trades or teaching agriculture or teaching housework as such is absolutely wrong and should be fought bitterly by every advocate of democracy and human uplift. This does not mean that for recreation or as discipline little children may not sew and wash dishes and cultivate school gardens, but this work must not be vocational—it must be simply a means of interesting the child in this main work of learning to read, to write and to cipher.

The next four years of grammar grades are also mainly the carrying out of the work of the first four years, teaching the child to read for information as well as exercise; to write for self-expression as well as for mere communication; and to reason more clearly with mathematical correctness. It may be necessary at some times and places that a child from ten to fourteen be compelled to take some vocational work for self-support, but no country as rich as the United States or as enlightened can afford to make this necessary. It is becoming more and more fixed in our national thought that it is the business of a nation to educate a child up to fourteen years, that is through the grammar grades; and in addition to the three R's and the geography, history and language study that go with them we should add nothing to the curriculum which is not primarily for the helping of these students in this main work either directly or indirectly through inciting interest and correct habits of health and application.

After fourteen there comes an entirely different question—whether the child is to be trained directly for self-supporting work, as most children should be, or whether his talents are sufficient for him to be trained to greater service by longer methods of education.

NATIONAL AID.

THE nation will face after this war a tremendous and righteous demand for national aid to common school training. We must no longer allow our educational system to be a thing of shreds and patches and especially so far as colored people are concerned we must get rid of the menace of ignorance. Colored children under fourteen years must have good schools to which they can go and are compelled to go. Anything less than this is unworthy of the Land and the Day.

On the boards which control the administration of funds for the colored public schools the colored race must be represented. They must have a voice in their own education.

PHILANTHROPY.

THE Negro race in America owes a mighty debt, first, to that army of teachers that followed the emancipating hosts of the Civil War and taught the colored people until they were able in a measure to teach themselves; secondly, to the many millions of people, some rich and some poor, who now for a half-century have been giving monies to support Negro education. It is not strange that the time is approaching and practically is upon us when the stream of financial help from this source is beginning to cease. We must frankly face the prospect that after the war when new calls for help and rehabilitation pour in from all sides and ask aid and succor from an impoverished world that the flow of Northern wealth to Southern colored schools will definitely diminish.

This is natural. No system of higher education for twelve million people can expect to be supported indefinitely by charity. If turning from individual donors we look to the great educational boards, foundations and endowments there is little to hope for. For the most part these foundations are either such as are hard-pressed for funds, as in the case of the church boards, or have ideas with regard to the education of Negroes with which thinking Negroes do not agree.

What, then, is the future of higher education among Negroes to be? Three universities, Howard, Fisk and Lincoln, are probably upon an assured basis; the last two by reason of small endowments, the first because the Negro vote in the United States will probably insure continued appropriations by Congress. Three universities, however, are ridiculously inadequate. We may then turn to those colleges under the control of the various denominational boards.—The Congregationalists can, if they wish, use enough of their endowment funds to support Talladega and Straight as higher institutions, and they may do so. The colored constituency of the Methodist Episcopal Church will probably compel the maintenance at a fair state of efficiency of some schools like Claflin, Bennett and Clark. The Baptists are in a more debatable condition. Their Negro constituency has for the most part withdrawn to itself and is supporting its own schools, leaving the white Baptists with a small Negro constituency to support schools like Morehouse, Shaw and Virginia Union.

SELF-HELP.

NEGRO universities and schools of higher training have got to be supported by Negroes or, for the most part, they will not be supported at all. If we black folk want college training for our children, we have got to furnish it out of our own pockets. This is a harsh conclusion and in many respects an unfair burden. If men were wise and if sociology were a science, it would be easy for Negroes to show the people of the United States that the safest and greatest investment that this country could make of a thousand millions of dollars during the next decade would be the establishment of a series of Negro universities and higher technical schools throughout the United States. But the nation does not see it and it will not see it for one hundred years. Human beings today have been educated to the point where they recognize the need of philanthropy for the hungry, the cripple, the grossly ignorant. Many have been educated also to see the just demand of philanthropy for the diseased, the weak and the half-trained. Beyond

this, however, it is difficulty to get philanthropy to go. Thorough education and higher training still seem to most people a luxury and an indulgence and we must recognize these facts. We ourselves, however, know that if the Negro is to survive in this world as a man of thought and power, a co-worker with the leading races in civilization, a free, independent citizen of a modern democracy, then the foundations for this future must be laid in the Negro university. This much we know, but hitherto we have not realized that we have got to pay the bill for this education.

AWAKE, PUT ON THY STRENGTH, O ZION.

WE can support our own universities. We must do it. One little school in Virginia, supported simply by poor Negro Baptists, refused the help of philanthropists, paid back with interest the money that had been given to it, bought its own land and put up its own buildings, hired its own teachers and last year gave $25,000 cash to run the institution. The Virginia Theological Seminary and College is not a perfect institution. It does not meet the approval of all educators, but it does meet the approval of every independent, right-thinking colored man who believes that the day of passing the hat for Negro education is nearing a close and who is thanking God for it.

DETERMINATION

REMEMBER the word of Robert Browning, the great poet who shared faintly our own dark blood, how he wrote in "Asolando" of

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
"Never doubted clouds would break,
"Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
"Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake!"

RANKING SCHOLARS OF NOTED NORMAL SCHOOLS.

MISS L. M. AVERITTE, State Normal, Tenn. MISS M. T. BROWN, Hampton. J. S. GIBSON, Tuskegee. T. S. INBORDEN, Brick, N. C.

EDUCATION

A Brief Confession of Faith

By JAMES H. DILLARD

President of the Slater and Jeanes Funds

I HAVE frequently said: I do not believe in industrial education. I do not believe in academic education. I believe in education. The question how we are to get education has, in my opinion, no definite answer. Three of the best educated men I have ever known went to school but two or three years in their lives. Yet they knew how to use their minds, they had high vision and broad vision, and they loved art and good literature. Looking back over my own experience I find that the place to which I look with most gratitude for what help in education I received was a one-room school; but there was a great-minded man in that one-room school. He was one of two men whom I have ever met who could really read Latin and Greek. He knew the whole range of history, and he took us boys into his confidence. So it comes from my experience that I would have for answer to the question, how to get education, only this: yourself, wanting to learn; and a real man, wanting to teach. It is the old answer of Mark Hopkins on one end of the log and you at the other. What Dr. DuBois said about Spence at Fisk tells the same story. All our modern expensive equipment, so far as real education goes, is as nothing in comparison.

As things go, I think it is well for us to have both *book* teaching and *thing* teaching, and for real education I value the latter very largely because of its reaction upon the former. I can see that when I was a boy at school I did not think back of the words to the facts or things represented by the words. I can sympathize fully with the boy to whom China was yellow because the map was yellow, and Russia pink because the map was pink. I did not connect even mensuration in Arithmetic with actual things, although the words named the things. I should have been shocked if told to get on the floor and actually measure it. It seems to me that dealing with things, doing things with hands, has a tendency to correct this danger of having the mind stop with the words and fail to project the thought to what the words mean.

There is, of course, an educational value in knowing how to do things, whether it be to make a table or a biscuit, or to raise cabbage. There certainly is an educational value in such work if the instructor insist that the table sit steady, that the biscuit be a good one, and the cabbage-planting be done just right. Accuracy is one of the marks of an educated man. But in my own mind I confess that the material benefit of what is called industrial education comes second. It is education that we want, because the educated mind can set itself and its body to whatever is needed to be done.

I can never think of education as depending on grades, high or low. I am sure that I got more of what seems to me to be education from the one-room school than I got from my course in college. And yet for the sake of knowledge we have the grades from the primary to university, and I am sure that we should neglect none. I think moreover that every boy and girl should have a chance at all of them if he or she can be benefited thereby. Knowing, however, the inevitable fact that the great majority for a long time to come are to be in the so-called lower grades of education, I am sure that relatively much more money should be spent than at present on these lower grades. Even for the sake of the colleges this should be. The newly inaugurated Governor of Virginia says, "We must build from the bottom up," and I venture to hope that a majority of Virginians will agree with him. Certain it is that many now think that Thomas Jefferson made a mistake when he gave most of his thought and enthusiasm to the top part first. I know all the arguments about having teachers and leaders and all that. It is a question of emphasis and proportion, and we need not fly to either extreme.

Permit me to say in this connection that in making recommendations to the Slater Board, my aim has been to have one-third of the income go to what is called higher education. This is relatively a high amount, but under the circumstances I do not think too high. It might be wiser in consideration of the smallness of the actual amount to divide this among fewer institutions than fifteen or twenty as has usually been done. There is a general recognition of

the need of at least half a dozen genuine colleges in the South for colored students, and gifts should probably go in this direction.

I do not want this digression to take our minds away from the actual thought of this brief paper, which is, that what we need is education, rather than any particular kind or grade. Some day perhaps another Socrates, or Froebel, or Rousseau may tell us some surer way of going for the thing. At present we know nothing beyond the fact, which is certainly sure as far as it goes, that the necessary factor is the educated and consecrated personality of the teacher. We are in great danger in America of thinking too highly of machinery and system. The process of machinery and system, however efficiently we may use the machinery and apply the system, may be called education—but is it? It surely is not, unless it carries with it the idea that its main concern is not the fine machinery or the perfect system. It must know that the real thing is the personal contact and individual instruction, through which the child or youth learns to use his powers, and comes to find, in the best use of these powers which God has given him, be they great or small, the value and meaning of life.

It may be well to emphasize the fact that in using the word education I have not meant knowledge, either general or technical. The two words have naturally been confused, because, of course, in getting knowledge there is likely to be some acquirement of education, and in getting education there is sure to be some acquirement of knowledge. So it happens that in practice we merge the two. I doubt if a satisfactory definition of education can be given. I came as near as I could when in speaking of three educated men, I said that "they knew how to use their minds, they had high vision and broad vision, and they loved art and good literature." And again when I said, "learns to use his powers, and comes to find, in the best use of these powers which God has given him, be they great or small, the value and meaning of life." In other words we may put it this way: In each of us there is a real self, and education is the process of leading forth this real self into the free play of good desires and true uses. Or more simply, perhaps we may say that the educated man is one who has a liberal and generous mind and is capable and desirous of leading a useful life.

THE YEAR IN NEGRO EDUCATION

THE war has made serious inroads on Negro education, but the harvest is still commendable. Twelve students take higher degrees in arts; three hundred and eighty-four Bachelors in Arts and Science have been graduated; four hundred and seventy-five have been graduated in the learned professions, and partial reports give nearly two thousand graduates from the high schools.

DEGREES OF DISTINCTION.

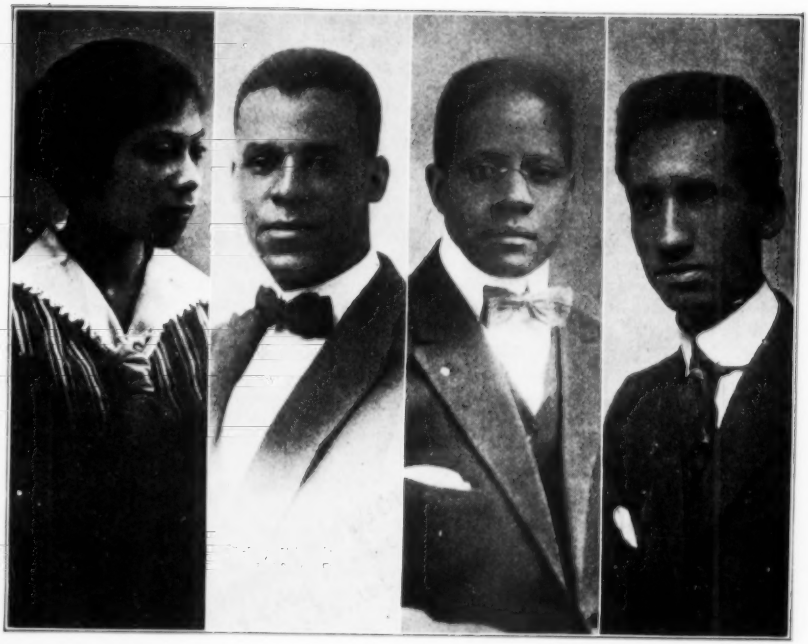
TWELVE colored students have received higher degrees during the present commencement season. F. H. Hough, of Ohio, a Bachelor of Arts of Ohio State University, received the Degree of Doctor in Pedagogy from *New York University*. His dissertation was on "Racial Pedagogy in the Light of Racial Psychology." Mr. Hough has done post-graduate work at Clark and Columbia, and is, at present, a teacher of English in Public School 147, New York City.

Ten students received the Degree of Master of Arts: Howard W. Brown, at *Harvard*, for work in English; Nellie M. Quander and Frank N. Fitzpatrick at *Columbia*, and Arthur A. Madison, at *Teachers' College* at *Columbia;* Eva B. Dykes, at *Radcliffe*, for work in English. She will continue her work in the Graduate Department on a scholarship. At the *University of Chicago*, Joseph C. Carroll and Robert W. Brooks received the M. A. Degree. At *Northwestern University*, Robert N. Brooks received this degree, G. V. Cools at the *State University of Iowa*, and Fitzpatrick Stewart at the *University of Pittsburgh*. At *Boston University*, W. A. Pollard received the Degree of Master of Laws.

THE NEW BACHELORS.

THE Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science has been conferred upon 10 colored persons, as follows, from the leading universities:

Oberlin, Stella A. Creditt; *Purdue*, D. J.



RECIPIENTS OF HIGHER DEGREES.

(Top Row) Miss E. B. Dykes, A. M., Racliffe; R. M. Brooks, A. M., University of Chicago; J. C. Carroll, A. M., University of Chicago; F. H. Hough, Ped. D., New York University.

(Bottom Row) H. W. Brown, A. M., Harvard; Miss N. M., Quander, A. M., Columbia; F. Steward, A. M., Pittsburgh.

Henderson, R. T. Smith; *Radcliffe*, Mary M. Gibson; *University of Pennsylvania*, Sadie T. Tanner; *Smith College*, Lillian B. Witten; *Dartmouth College*, C. H. Mills, L. B. Granger; *Cornell University*, Miss E. Carpenter; *Brown University*, Augustus Webb.

The state universities have conferred the Bachelor's Degree upon 29 colored persons, as follows: *State University of Washington*, Gertrude B. Ruley; *Connecticut Agricultural College*, Alan T. Busby; *University of California*, Joseph E. Covington, Walter A. Gordon; *New York University*, George Powell; *University of Kansas*, Gladys C. M. Anderson, Wiley L. Thompson; *Michigan Agricultural College*, Clement C. Johnson; *University of Michigan*, Ferdinand W. Penn, R. E. Walker; *University of Illinois*, Archie H. Hart, Theodore Roane, Thomas B. Mayo, Ethelred E. Campbell, Ernest J. Wilkins, Frances O. Woods, Mary G. Gaines; *University of Southern California*, Gladys R. Harris, D. Elody Nesty; *Ohio State University*, Emmett B. Saunders, Carl E. Barnett, Nelson L. Barnett; *University of Colorado*, Lucille Buchanan; *University of Minnesota*, Mrs. Lillian A. Turner; *University of Pittsburgh*, Thomas E. Barton, *Indiana University*, Sirdastion D. Merriwether, Edward W. Proctor; *State University of Iowa*, Everett Colbert; *College of the City of New York*, Patanilla Barker.

Other colleges have conferred the Bachelor's Degree on 21 colored students, as follows: *Colgate University*, Ira D. Pinson; *Des Moines College*, Theodore S. Boone; *Southwestern College* (Kan.), Charles T. Wood; *Ohio University*, Mary E. Wayne, Charles T. Ison, Sarah A. Cox, William D. Johnson; *Iowa Wesleyan College*, C. Harold Gooch; *Carnegie Institute* (Pittsburg), Mortimer A. Demmey; *Butler College*, Fannie V. Hyde, Eugenia S. Dent; *Washburn College*, Helen Forbes, William H. Jones, Alice A. Smith; *Macalester College*, James K. Hilyard; *Hillsdale College*, John M. Belcher, Robert H. Cable; *Hunter College*, Octavia F. Alexander; *Milliken University*, Fred. T. Long; *Bates College*, Julian D. Coleman; *Case School*, Harold A. Leatherman.

COLORED COLLEGES.

THE following 209 degrees of A. B. and B. S. have been conferred by the ten leading colored colleges, with the following ranking scholars:

Howard	70	Mary Webb
Biddle	39	—
Fisk	26	S. C. Buckner
Lincoln	24	C. T. Kimbrough
Wilberforce	12	G. E. Jackson
Atlanta University	8	R. T. Cater
Morehouse College	8	J. A. Derricotte
Talladega	8	—
Knoxville	7	F. S. McMahan
Virginia Union	7	D. W. Davis (2d)

Fisk gave one M. A. Degree.

Other colored colleges have graduated 115 Bachelors of Arts and Science as follows, with ranking scholars:

Bishop	14	Ida E. Wade
Benedict	13	M. B. West
Negro A. & T., N. C.	10	—
State A. & M., S. C.	9	J. H. Duckett
Philander Smith	8	Minnie Elston
Livingstone	8	—
Florida A. & M.	7	E. J. McMillan
Clark	6	C. V. Ross
Shaw	6	M. E. Dubissette
Samuel Huston	5	J. W. Neal
Morgan	4	W. T. Bell
Rust	3	—
Virginia Theological	3	J. W. Megginson
Straight	3	H. S. Henry
Morris Brown	3	L. R. Lautier
Spelman	2	—
Miles Memorial	2	—
Roger Williams	2	—
Claflin	2	—
Bennett	1	—
Alabama A. & N.	1	—
Paine, Georgia	1	—

PROFESSIONAL GRADUATES.

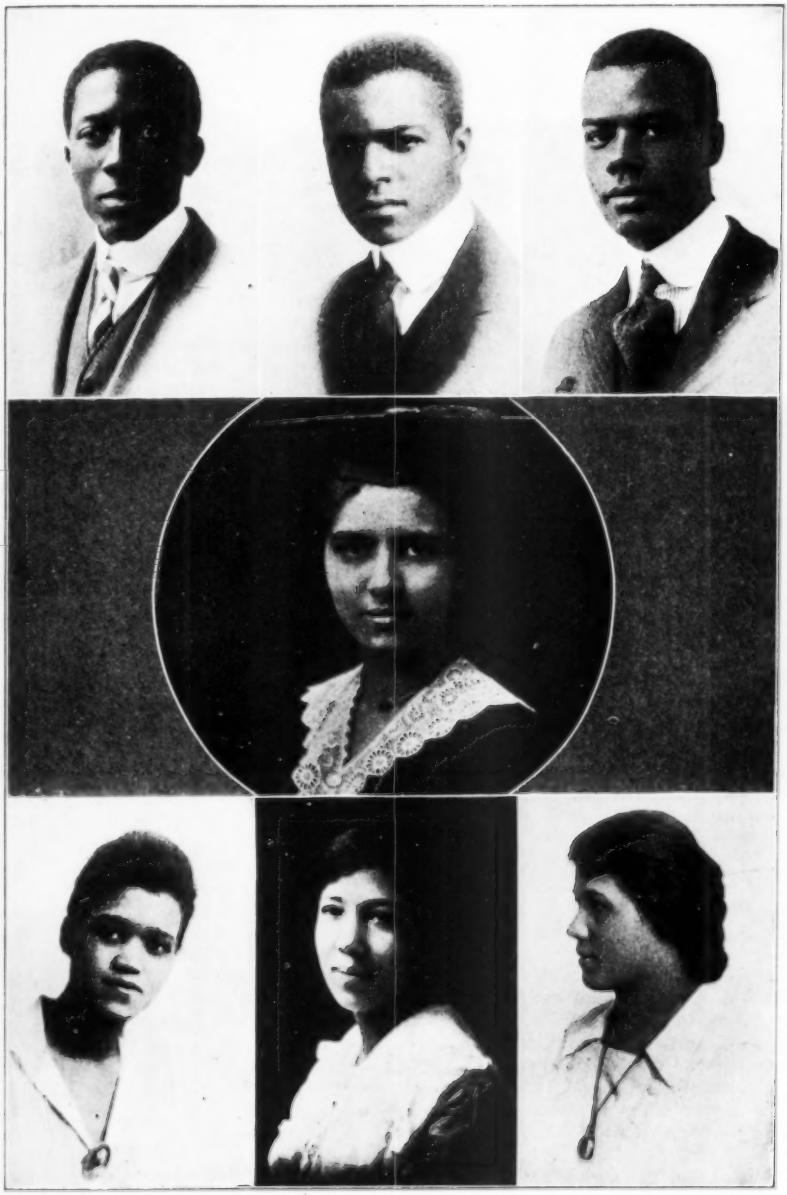
PROFESSIONAL graduates are reported to us as follows:

LAW, 32:

Yale	3
Northwestern	1
University of Kansas	2
University of Pittsburgh	1
State University of Iowa	1
Boston	2
Harvard	2
Howard	20

MEDICINE, 110:

Northwestern	2
University of Michigan	2
Tufts	1
Boston	1
Temple	3
Meharry	77
Howard	24



C. H. MILLS, Dartmouth C. H. THOMPSON, Chicago L. B. GRANGER, Dartmouth

MISS MARY M. GIBSON, Radcliffe

MISS S. T. MOSSELL, Pennsylvania MISS L. B. WITTEN, Smith MISS S. A. CREDITT, Oberlin

THEOLOGY, 36:

Yale	2
Oberlin	2
Talladega	2
Shaw	1
Livingstone	5
Morehouse	1
Bishop	2
Bishop Payne	3
Gammon	5
Howard	6
Lincoln	7

DENTISTRY, 93:

Northwestern	1
University of Illinois	1
Ohio State	1
Tufts	1
Temple	3
Marquette	1
Meharry	32
Howard	53

PHARMACY, 24:

University of Illinois	1
Temple	7
State University of Iowa	1
Western Reserve	1
Meharry	6
Howard	8

VETERINARY MEDICINE, 5:

Colorado State Agricultural	1
Kansas State Agricultural	1
Cornell	3

TEACHER TRAINING, 108:

Spelman	8
Clark	5
Hartshorn	14
Miner Normal	56
Atlanta University	9
Bluefield	5
Alabama A. and N.	3
Straight	4
Howard	4

NURSE TRAINING, 67:

Grady	5
Meharry	6
City Hospital, Kansas City	9
Lincoln, New York	23
Lincoln, Durham	5
Provident, Chicago	3
Freedman	8
McVicker, Atlanta	8

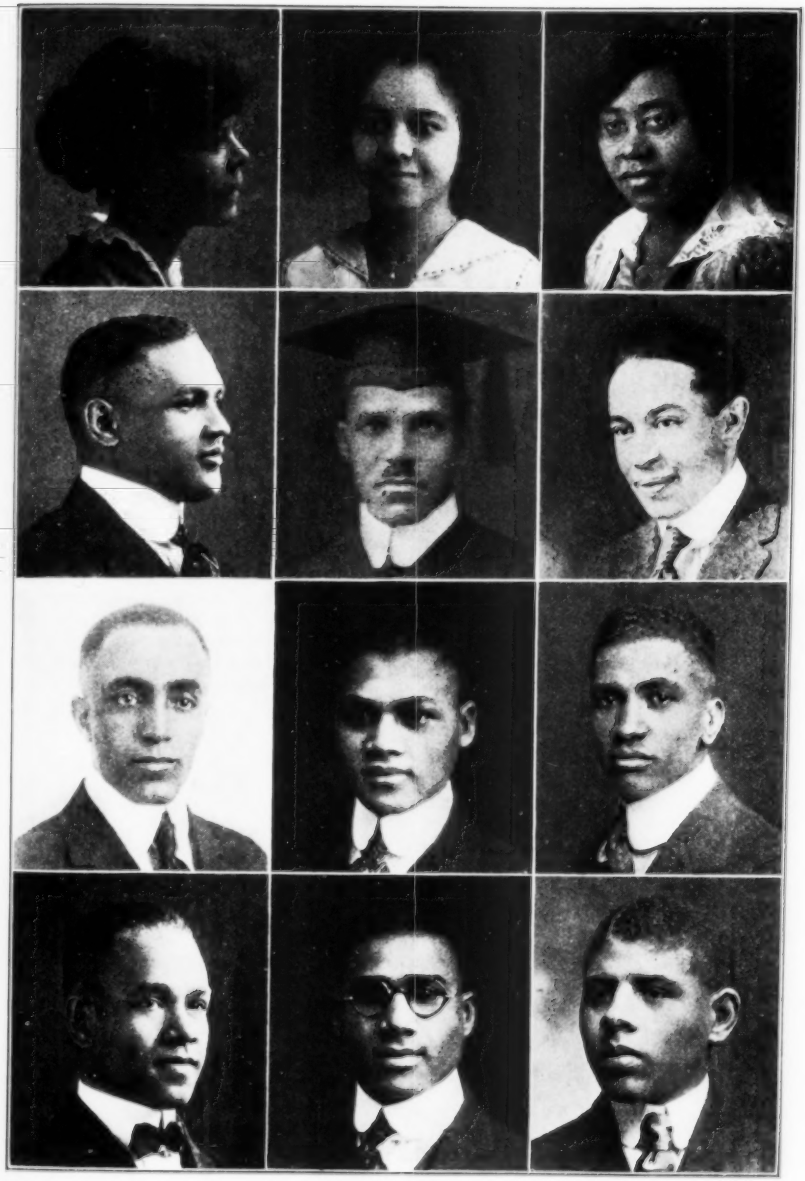
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

As usual, our list of high school graduates is very incomplete. Thirteen high schools, including those of Greater New York, reported 561 colored graduates as follows:

Dunbar, D. C.	137
Baltimore High	79
Armstrong, D. C.	60
Sumner, Kansas City, Mo.	58
Sumner, St. Louis	55
Pearl, Nashville	33
Kortrecht, Memphis	31
Knoxville	26
Baltimore Training	24
New York	18
Chattanooga, Tenn.	16
Howard, Wilmington, Del.	13
Louisville Central	11

From the high school departments of colored private schools 1385 students have been graduated as follows:

Prairie View	125
Tennessee A. and I.	109
S. C. State A. and N.	78
Hampton	77
Southern	62
Straight	45
Benedict	45
Atlanta University	44
Knoxville	43
New Orleans	36
Bluefield	35
Howard University Academy	35
Morgan	34
Alcorn	33
Shaw	32
Virginia Union	30
Talladega	30
Livingstone	30
Spelman	27
Morris Brown	26
Philander Smith	26
Bennett	26
Wilberforce	24
Claflin	24
Tougaloo	24
Morehouse	22
Roger Williams	21
Princess Anne	20
Okla. Colored A. and N.	18
Storer	18
Florida A. and N.	17
Western (Kansas)	15
Christiansburg	14
Ballard	14
Miles	13
Alabama A. and M.	13
Paine	12
North Carolina A. and T.	11
Virginia Theological	11
Tillotson	11
National Training	11



MISS L. B. BUCHANAN
Colorado
W. A. GORDON
California
E. B. SAUNDERS
Ohio State
J. E. COVINGTON
California

MISS C. M. ANDERSON
Kansas
F. W. PENN
Michigan
N. L. BARNETT
Ohio State
C. E. BARNETT
Ohio State

MISS F. O. WOODS
Illinois
J. E. WILKINS
Illinois
S. D. MERIWETHER
Indiana
G. H. POWELL
New York

Brick	9
Cheyney	8
Delaware State	7
Rust	6
Immanuel	5
Clark	4
Chandler	3
Hartshorn	2

The following ranking scholars in *high schools* are reported: *Princess Anne*, M. C. Eaton; Oklahoma, N. & I., W. N. McGowan; *Southern University*, E. Frierson; *National Training*, M. L. Woodward; *Tuskegee*, J. S. Gibson; *Christiansburg*, J. P. Bentley; *Prairie View*, W. H. Clay; *Tennessee A. and I.*, Laura Averittte; *Brick*, T. S. Inborden; *Hampton*, *N. T. Brown; Western (Quindaro)*, Grace Goodall.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

PARTIAL RESULTS OF THE MOORFIELD STOREY DRIVE.

THE extended period for the Moorfield Storey Drive for 50,000 members ended on May 31. Most of the branches are busy checking up the results from the different teams and individual workers, so that full results cannot be announced until next month.

It is seldom that a campaign has aroused so much interest as this Drive, and this is especially encouraging since it indicates a marked increase in interest upon the part of the colored people in the work that the Association is doing. In addition to this interest on the part of the branches already established at the beginning of the Drive, the desire of other cities to be identified with the work of the Association has resulted in the establishment of 18 new branches with a total membership of 1593. The *new* branches that have been established with the number of charter members are as follows:

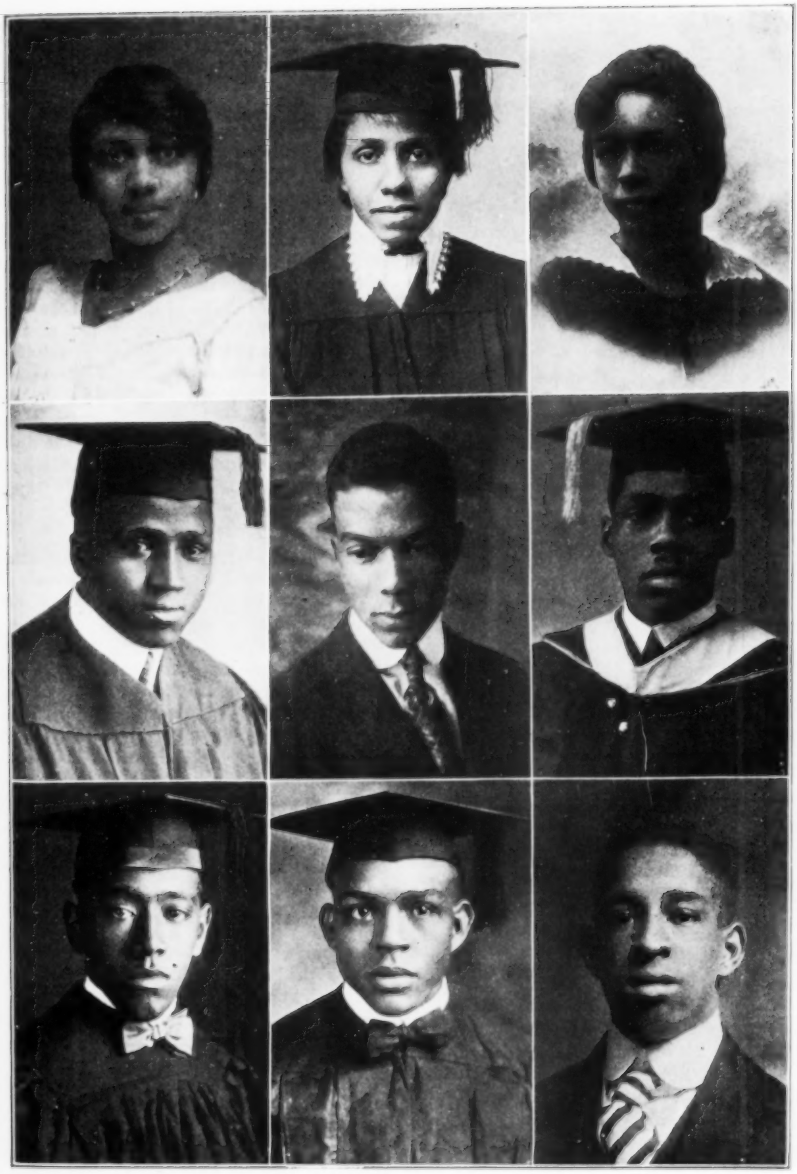
Fayetteville, N. C.	25
Fort Worth, Tex.	117
Isthmian (Canal Zone, Panama)	27
Lynchburg, Va.	49
Roanoke, Va.	52
San Antonio, Tex.	400
San Jose, Cal.	42
Venice, Cal.	25
Western University (Kansas City, Kan.)	30
Wheeling, W. Va.	52
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80
Rocky Mount, N. C.	36
Lincoln, Neb.	47
Darlington, S. C.	25
Wilberforce, O.	318
Charlottesville, Va.	33
Cheyney, Pa.	79
Vallejo, Cal.	71
Asheville, N. C.	48
Salt Lake City, Utah	37
	1593

A partial report of the branches which participated in the Drive, giving the number of new members since February 28th to June 1st is given below:

Since February 28, 16,010 new members have been added, which with the 9869 members on February 28, and the 1593 members in the newly established branches gives a total membership to date of 27,472. This is far from being the complete total, since a large number of the branches have not as yet made any report, and many of the branches have made only a partial report.

Below is given a list of branches with the membership on February 28 and the Drive Quota, and the number of members added from February 28 to June 1:

BRANCH	MEMBERSHIP Feb. 28	DRIVE QUOTA	ADDITIONS February 28 to June 1
Albuquerque	26	182	14
Athens	31	217	0
Atlanta	140	980	0
Augusta	57	399	9
Baltimore	166	1162	7
Baltimore Co.	26	182	0
Boston	757	3028	447
Buffalo	62	434	0
Camden	42	292	0
Charleston	59	413	598
Chicago	185	1295	0
Cincinnati	145	1015	463
Cleveland	420	2100	355
Columbia	46	322	5
Columbus	220	1540	0
Danville, (Ill)	16	112	1
Danville, (Va.)	45	315	28
Dayton	35	245	0
Decatur	59	413	100
Denver	81	567	20
Detroit	116	812	1023
Des Moines	65	455	2
Dist. of Columbia	626	2504	6089
Durham	28	196	1
East St. Louis	17	119	0
El Paso	76	532	0
Evansville	21	147	0
Gary	88	616	20
Greensboro	27	189	19
Harrisburg	43	301	0
Hartford	122	854	13
Indianapolis	21	147	468
Jacksonville, Fla.	148	1036	274
Johnstown	53	371	64
Kansas City, Kan.	165	1155	346
Kansas City, Mo.	48	336	1
Key West	86	602	2



RANKING SCHOLARS

MISS G. E. JACKSON
Wilberforce
M. M. FISHER
Morehouse
W. S. DAVIS
Biddle

MISS J. A. DERRICOTTE
Talladega
R. T. Cater
Atlanta
F. S. McMAHON
Knoxville

MISS S. C. BUCKNER
Fisk
C. T. KIMBROUGH
Lincoln
D. W. DAVIS, 2nd
Virginia Union

Lincoln Univ.	45	315	0
Los Angeles	59	413	7
Louisville	128	896	1203
Macon	34	238	0
Maywood	36	252	5
Minneapolis	110	770	1
Moline	29	203	3
Memphis	118	826	852
Montclair	34	238	0
Newark	46	322	7
New Bedford	66	462	252
New Haven	135	945	2
New Orleans	310	2170	0
New York	542	2710	Brooklyn 145 New York 63
N. California	266	1862	13
Norfolk	39	273	11
Oklahoma City	40	280	0
Oberlin	19	133	0
Orange	51	357	0
Philadelphia	261	1827	470
Pittsburg	163	1141	683
Peoria	22	154	0
Portsmouth	25	175	0
Portland	48	336	45
Providence	190	1330	690
Quincy	45	315	0
Raleigh	29	203	0
Richmond	106	742	95
Seattle	23	161	25
Savannah	78	546	0
Shreveport	43	301	26
Springfield, (Ill.)	23	161	50
Springfield, (Mass.)	26	182	305
Springfield, (Mo.)	25	175	0
Springfield, (O.)	44	308	208
St. Louis	615	2460	0
St. Paul	82	574	0
Syracuse	52	364	27
Tampa	132	924	0
Toledo	110	770	116
Topeka	50	350	0
Toronto	40	280	0
Va. Union Univ.	20	140	0
Washington, (Pa.)	55	385	155
Wilmington	94	658	182
York	62	434	0

Total new members	16,011
Membership of New Branches	1 593
Old members	9,869
Total reported membership, June 1	27,472

A MILITARY ANTI-LYNCHING MEASURE.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Military Intelligence Bureau proposed the following measure as a substitute for the Dyer bill mentioned in the June issue of the CRISIS at a special hearing before the Judiciary committee of the House on June 6.

A BILL.

To punish the crime of lynching in so far as such crimes tend to prevent the success of the United States in war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That, whenever the United States is at war, whoever shall participate in any mob or riotous assemblage whereby death or mortal injury is intentionally caused to any man or woman employed in the service of the United States, or to any man liable to service in the military forces of the United States under the act approved May 18, 1918, entitled "An Act to Authorize the President to Increase Temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States" or under any present or future statute of the United States or to any person held under arrest by or as a prisoner of or in internment by the United States, or to the wife, husband, brother, sister, father, mother, son, daughter, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, or first cousin, whether of the whole blood or half blood, of a person in the military or naval forces of the United States or liable to service therein, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a capital offense against the United States, and shall, upon conviction, be punished in accordance with the punishment prescribed for the crime of murder under the United States Criminal Code.

LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY

BUT, some people are saying, why should the National Association undertake a drive for membership at this time when the government is floating liberty bonds, when the Red Cross and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are doing such invaluable war service, when the government makes so many calls upon the people of the country?

Our answer is that this is a war for Liberty and for Democracy, and that the National Association since its inception has stood pre-eminently for these two things. In our first statement on Lincoln's Birthday, 1909, we said: "We call upon those who believe in democracy to join a national movement for the discussion of present evils. the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty." To-day the world is astir with the gospel of the right of every man, no matter how poor he may be or what his race or color, to determine his own destiny, to have a part in the government under which he lives. The United States is the leader in such democratic thought, and the colored men and white men who believe in justice can show no finer patriotism than, while defending democracy abroad, working wholeheartedly for democracy at home. At our many meetings held during these two weeks of our drive colored men have again and again agreed that a membership in the National Association means membership in the world cause of liberty.

MISS F. A. ALEXANDER
Hunter
C. H. GOOCH
Iowa Wesleyan
I. D. PINSON
Colgate
D. J. HENDERSON
Purdue

MISS F. HYDE
Butler
MISS A. A. SMITH
Washburn
R. H. CABLE
Hillsdale
C. JOHNSON
Michigan Agricultural

MISS E. S. DENT
Butler
W. D. JOHNSON
Ohio
J. D. COLEMAN
Bates
R. T. SMITH
Purdue

DISTINGUISHED HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

MISS M. ALEXANDER
Armstrong, D. C.

MISS S. ELLISON
Chattanooga

MISS H. M. JOHNSON
New York

MISS L. F. EDWARDS
Dunbar, D. C.

MISS H. SMILEY
Kansas City, Kan.

MISS E. L. HARRISON
Brooklyn

MISS I. GITTENS
New York

MISS E. BRYANT
Nashville

MISS L. HANSBOROUGH
Memphis

MISS A. STAFFORD
Wilmington

MISS E. FISHER
Cal. Normal

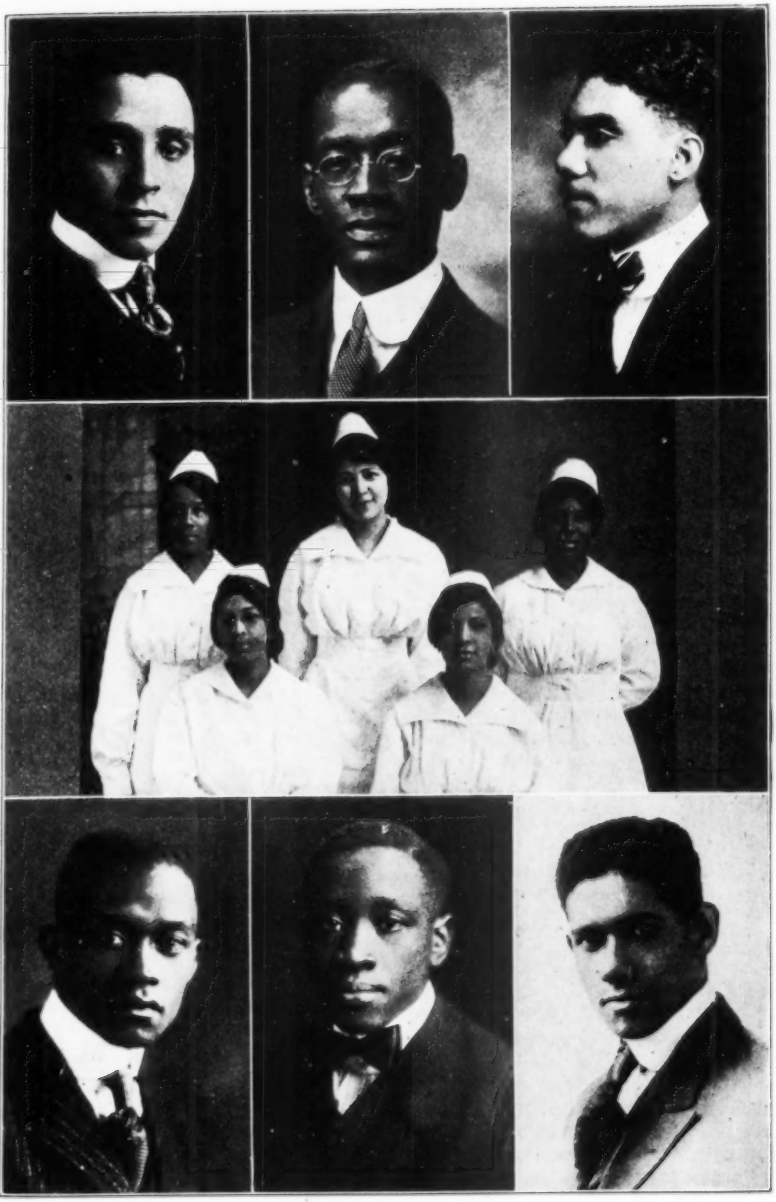
MISS A. G. WILKERSON
Louisville

MISS M. B. RETTA
Baltimore

G. W. EVANS
Knoxville

MISS J. E. RUMFORD
New York

MISS A. WELMON
Brooklyn



ELEVEN OF THE 475 PROFESSIONAL GRADUATES: A LAWYER AND MINISTER FROM YALE, A LAWYER FROM NORTHWESTERN, A DENTIST AND A PHARMACIST FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, A VETERINARY SURGEON FROM CORNELL, AND NURSES FROM GRADY HOSPITAL

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE.

HARRIET MONROE in *Poetry:*

THE ROSE-BUSH

"Old Mammy Jones, I came to see your rose-bush."
"Come right up, sonny!"
"Why does your rose-bush grow so taller and prouder
Than any white people's roses?"
"Dunno, sonny—ask de good Lo'd."
"Look, it has a thousand arms,
And they carry a million roses
In their baskets of leaves—
Over your roof, Mammy Jones,
Into your porch, into your wood-shed,
Pushing and crowding out everything
From the ground to the sky—
As round as the world!"

"It's to trim my ole cabin up, sonny."
"My mother has a garden, Mammy Jones,
With nice little rose-bushes in it
That the gardener trimmed,
And this morning there were pink and yellow buds
And lots of green ones.
But not roses and roses like yours,
Way up for God to smell 'em
In the sky!
Why is it, Mammy Jones?"
"Donno, sonny—p'raps de good Lo'd like Mammy Jones;
P'raps he give a bouquet to his gal."

THE QUESTION

They were sauntering down the red road
As I passed them—
The round-lipped black woman and her child.
And the child was saying:
"Why's white folks better'n us, Mammy?
What's white folks, anyhow?"

President King of Oberlin recently said:

Any race that fearlessly and unselfishly gives her best men for the cause of a country like the Negro has, has the right to expect to live in that country and enjoy the right of liberty, life, happiness and protection.

Attention is called to the Children's Year Leaflet, Number 1, issued by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. It begins with the words, "The second year of the war ought to be marked by determined nation-wide effort on behalf of childhood." It is pointed out in an accompanying letter that for every one hundred births, ninety-nine white children and one hundred and eighty-one colored children die before they reach the age of one year. These figures are, of course, based on a very small registration of Negro births, and are, perhaps, therefore, exaggerated; nevertheless the need of colored people to co-operate in the "Save One Hundred Thousand Babies" movement is imperative.

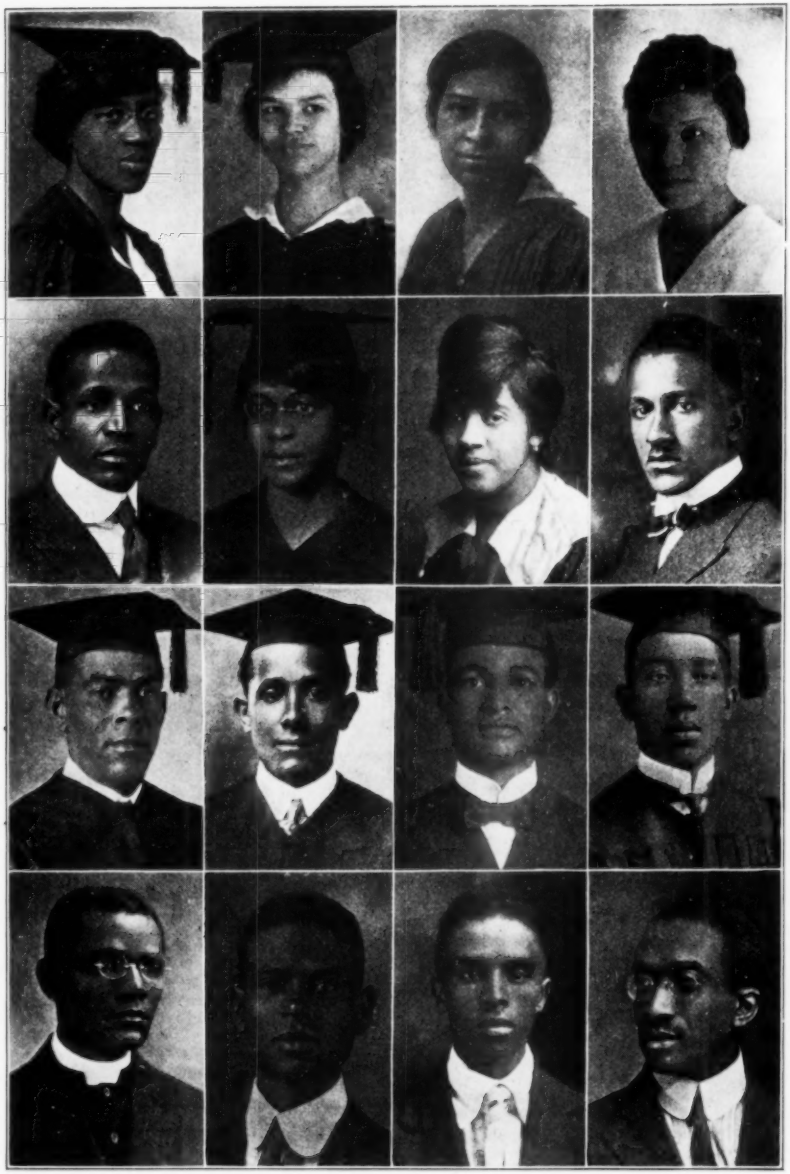
"K. C. B." in the New York *American*, replies to the general manager of the Pullman Company, who defends the tipping system for porters:

My dear Mr. Hungerford. I read it. On a railroad train. A week or two ago. And afterward. I sat with the porter. For an hour. And talked with him. And he has a home. And a wife. And four children. And two of his boys. Are in France. And on his coat. He wears a button. With two stars. And every week. He makes a payment. On His Liberty Bonds. And I don't know. But I have an idea. That in one of the windows. Of his home. There's a Red Cross card. And I was going to ask him. About tipping. But I didn't do it. And the next day. When I left the train. I felt impelled. To take his hand. And wish him luck. And express the hope. That all would go well. With his two soldier boys. But Mr. Hungerford. Instead of that. I gave him alms. And I want you to know. What I gave. For the reason I gave. Is because I know. That if I don't give. And others don't give. That he can't live. And those boys in France. Would never have been. And if it should be. That the time will come. When man's welfare. Will take the place. Of the dividend. It's more than likely. You'll come to see. Just what I mean. And until then. We'll give our alms. So that dividend checks. May be fat and full. And the porter man. May continue to live. I thank you.

Three colored authors are having their works issued by the Cornhill Company, Boston. We have reviewed Mr. Johnson's "Fifty Years and Other Poems," and are glad to note that it is receiving widespread attention elsewhere; Maud Cuney Hare's "The Message of the Trees" is still in the press; Georgia Douglas Johnson's "The Heart of a Woman and Other Poems" has just appeared in a tasteful and well printed volume, 62 plus XII pages. We can best review it by quoting a bit of Mr. Braithwaite's sympathetic introduction:

Here, then, is lifted the veil, in these poignant songs and lyrics. To look upon what is revealed is to give one a sense of infinite sympathy; to make one kneel in spirit to the marvelous patience, the wonderful endurance, the persistent faith, which are hidden in this nature.

The heart of a woman falls back with the night,
And enters some alien cage in its plight,
And tries to forget it has dreamed of the stars



RANKING SCHOLARS COLORED INSTITUTIONS

MISS F. A. OWEN
Roger Williams
J. W. MEGGINSON
Va. Seminary
J. H. DUCKETT
A. & M., S. C.
E. E. HALL
Payne

MISS M. B. WEST
Benedict
MISS M. ELSTON
Philander Smith
M. E. DuBISSETTE
Shaw
L. R. LAUTIER
Morris Brown

MISS A. S. BLACKER
Spelman
MISS A CLEMENT
Walden
D. J. WOOD
Miles
J. L. LAMPKIN
Georgia State

MISS C. V. ROSS
Clark
L. P. MILLER
A. & T., N. C.
E. J. McMILLAN
A. & M., Fla.,
W. T. BELL
Morgan

While it breaks, breaks, breaks on the sheltering bars.

sings the poet. And

The songs of the singer
Are tones that repeat
The cry of the heart
Till it ceases to beat.

This verse just quoted is from "The Dreams of the Dreamer," and with the previous quotation tells us that this woman's heart is keyed in the plaintive, knows the sorrowful agents of life and experience which knock and enter at the door of dreams. But women have made the saddest songs of the world, Sappho no less than Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Ruth, the Moabite poetess, gleaning in the field of Boaz, no less than Amy Levy, the Jewess who broke her heart against the London pavements; and no less does sadness echo its tender and appealing sigh in these songs and lyrics of Georgia Douglas Johnson.

THE CRISIS, these days, comes in for much comment. John D. Barry writes in the San Francisco, Cal., *Bulletin:*

Do you ever read THE CRISIS? If you don't you miss something. It is one of the most interesting magazines in the world. It gives news and it discusses subjects seldom or never mentioned in most publications. . . .

The number I have been reading, dated March, places at the head of the editorial department this significant quotation from Moorfield Storey: "No man who looks down on his fellow man is fit to govern him."

The statement is obviously true. It applies to a good many people who consider themselves democrats.

Those editorials, by the way, are written with great vigor, evidently by the editor.

He does not hesitate to say plainly what he thinks. No one can accuse him of lacking spirit.

The New York *Evening Post* has this bit about Dumas:

There are still alive many men who knew Dumas *père*. R. S. Garnett's translation of one of Dumas's romances, the long one concerning Naples which he published in 1864 under the title of "La San Felice," has recalled to some Englishman the fact that he saw Dumas in the year the work was being published in *La Presse*. He was traveling from Naples to Marseilles, and he saw a strange group:

I remember going on deck and hearing bursts of laughter from a group of travelers partly sitting, partly standing, partly sprawling. In the centre was a kind of Colossus—a man clad in an ample suit of white canvas, bareheaded, and with an air of jovial expansiveness which not only illuminated his broad, smiling, bronzed face, but imparted itself, as it seemed to me, to all his companions. Their very attitudes suggested perfect enjoyment of what he was relating. Again and again came peals of laughter.

I stopped a Neapolitan steward who was passing. "Who is that?" I asked.

"Allesandro Doumas," he proudly said.

"Dumas? The author of 'Monte Cristo'?"

"And of 'La San Felice.'" And he showed me the title in large letters in a newspaper he held in his hand.

Then, going up to the Colossus, he handed him the paper, bowing low.

Dumas glanced at it, and his expression changed. He began reading from it aloud. In a few minutes I saw more than one of his listeners brush the tears from their eyes. Presently Dumas threw down the paper, and in passing he almost cannoned against me.

Dr. George E. Haynes, of the United States Department of Labor, has published some interesting articles on Negro migration in *The Survey*. They are strikingly illustrated.

APPLAUSE.

WELL merited and generous applause has greeted the brave deeds of colored soldiers recently reported from France.

The Boston, Mass., *Post* says: "No color line there."

In the service of democracy there is no such distinction. General Pershing's late report places on the roll of honor the names of two soldiers of one of our colored regiments, Privates Johnson and Roberts, who while on sentry duty were attacked by a German raiding party of 20 men. They made it a hand-to-hand fight, with rifle, bayonet and knife, and won out of it although not unscathed. . . .

This is the true American ideal of service. No matter what the color of the skin, we all recognize it.

The Chronicle Telegram, Pittsburgh, Pa., says:

"The colored troops fought nobly." That was more than half a century ago. They "fought nobly" on the plains, in the islands of the Pacific and the Atlantic, wherever they have been called upon to fight. . . . And now in France they are living up to the reputation they have won on other, far distant fields. We have been told of the particularly valorous acts of two of them, Henry Johnson of Albany and Needham Roberts of Trenton, N. J. They have been enrolled among the heroes of the world and have been cited for the Croix de Guerre before the French army. Of them the French general, a soldier not accustomed to heroic and skilful military deeds, wrote to his superior: "The American report is too modest. As a result of oral information furnished to me it appears that the blacks were extremely brave, and this little combat does honor to the Americans."

The Buffalo *Evening News* says:

The Negroes of America have right and reason to feel proud of the achievements of Private Henry Johnson and Private Needham Roberts, "over there." . . .

Following this comes the Northcliffe international prize of $125 to Charles Knight, a Negro, for the riveting record on shipbuilding.

Each in his own way contributes to the cause of democracy. Each performed his particular task better than his fellows. Each acquitted himself as best sustains the traditions of America.

The foundation of patriotism, builded by their fathers at Fort Pillow, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, underlies a structure of achievement that constantly grows more imposing.

The Negroes of America have kept the faith and bared the strong arm in defense of the liberty they have themselves known but a short half century.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., *Times* says:

The performances on the fire-swept slope of San Juan, when the Twenty-fourth Infantry, steady and strong, helped the Regulars to save the day and win the all-important crest, gave it a new meaning. When, in Mexico more recently, a handful of Negro cavalry died under our flag in an ambush fight, we recognized again the fine soldierly qualities in trained Americans of the dark skin. Col. Hayward, when he organized the old Fifteenth Regiment of the Guard, understood what he was doing. "I am very proud of them," he says now, with reason for his pride, "for they are clean, brave men, fearing nothing."

The Boston *Evening Transcript* says:

This regiment, now the 315th, was the first entire regiment of New York troops to take its place in holding a portion of the front line of trenches in France. It has acquitted itself no less bravely than has the "old 69th New York" in the Rainbow Division, or the "old Massachusetts Ninth" in the Yankee Division, or the "Dandy Fifth" and the "Old Lancers" and "Roxbury Horse Guards" of the same organization, or the "Sarsfield Guards" and the "German Blues" who were embodied in the 102d Regiment, composed of Connecticut men, some of whom were Yale collegians but more of whom were sturdy foundrymen from the Bridgeport factories.

The diverse make-up, racially, of the American organizations which have so far distinguished themselves on the fighting front disappears utterly in one firm blend of heroic American citizenship.

Let us borrow the words of Parson Stoughton in 1666, and say that God has sifted many more than three kingdoms to find the wheat for this glorious planting of liberty.

Even the New York *Times*, which was so bitterly opposed to a black regiment in New York State, has this comment:

If any regiment in Cuba, white or black, made a better record than the Twenty-fourth, for bravery, for humanity, for discipline and duty, will some one speak up? But it is an old story the gallantry and stanchness of our Negro soldiers when the country calls in the hour of her need. New York may well be proud of the 369th Infantry, which was the old 15th.

The New York *Tribune* says:

There could not be more loyal Americans or better two-fisted fighters than our Negro soldiers. We are proud as proud of them, and we salute them all in the persons of Privates Johnson and Roberts, cited for the Croix de Guerre before the army of France.

The New York *Evening World* adds:

Courage and self-sacrifice of the highest order were shown by these two American Negroes.

Every colored man and woman in the United States can be proud of what two colored fighters have done in the service of the country which has given them much but which still owes their race surer guarantees of justice.

There is just one way the American people as a whole could recognize the valor of Privates Johnson and Roberts, colored, in a manner worthy of the nation:

To resolve that so long as Negro fighters face the enemy and thereafter so long as the Republic they have helped to defend endures, throughout the length and breadth of the United States, law, public condemnation and swift punishment for the guilty shall combine to make the lynching of a Negro an abhorred and obsolete crime.

It is perhaps natural that after this a letter in the New York *Evening Post* should demand an additional chance for Negroes to serve the country.

SIR: As there is so great a dearth of nurses that the Red Cross has to institute a drive to increase the number of them, can you explain why that organization has persistently refused to accept the services of a qualified group numbering 3,000 registered nurses?

These are young colored graduates of Lincoln Hospital, who are eager for oversea service. If we have colored troops among our forces, why not have colored nurses back of the firing line?

SOUTHERN PRAISE.

THE leaven of the War for Democracy is spreading in the South. The Chattanooga, Tenn., *Times* writes:

The Negro citizen is making golden opinions for himself among all classes of people because of his unqualified exhibition of genuine patriotism and devotion to the country in the time of its emergency. Everywhere he is responding promptly and with enthusiasm to the call for enlistment in the various branches of the military service, and he is making good in nearly every training camp he has entered. The women are taking his place in the workshops and fields wherever his going has left a serious vacancy. Negroes are buying bonds and thrift stamps according to their abilities and in various ways they are showing their willingness to do their part. This refers, of

course, to that part of the race which constitutes the overwhelming majority, who are capable, industrious and physically fit.

It will be everlastingly to the credit of the Negroes of the South that they never once permitted themselves to be led off by the most insidious propaganda German sympathizers and agents have attempted in this country. Instead of listening to the seductive appeals of these intriguers and conspirators, the Negro by reporting to the authorities, made that sort of thing so dangerous that it was not continued long, but was abandoned early.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Morning News* reports that "from every section of the state come reports that Negroes are meeting the demands of war with a spirit and devotion that prove them worthy American citizens . . . This is no more than Georgia expects of her Negro population. Just as with the white citizens, the Negroes have their work cut out for them and they have gone about it in a business-like and patriotic manner."

The same may be said of the Negroes of this state. Let us demand, then, that the spirit of intolerance and race hatred that shows itself in lynchings and the burning of Negroes shall be stopped, the Negro himself having earned such consideration, whatever may be said of our obligations to law and humanity.

The *State Journal* of Raleigh, N. C., writes:

Troop trains that weekly go through Raleigh carrying help to our allies, have been accustomed along the route to drop the heroic boys down in the cities where the populace could briefly see them and cheer them as they leave their country.

Nobody, save the soldier, can tell how much this means to the men who bear arms for us in another world. They stop and gather loving symbols from a people aroused to highest enthusiasm, and parading the streets the boys in uniform make those of us who imagine a sacrifice, feel a lasting shame while sitting back enumerating items of expense and counting the cost in comforts.

But there is one black hero who goes through every time two whites do and we hear nothing of him. That is the chocolate soldier who sits wedged into a stuffy day coach and waits until snail-like trains back him from the station to put out on the main line. Nearly all of these black boys have been drafted and put into uniform to fight across a trackless waste of water for an abstraction which is well-nigh stranger to them at home. A few colored friends may know of their coming and there is a short good-bye at the stations. But the great heart of a municipality is lost to them and, they must go to war without any of the cheers that so freely and lovingly are given to the white men with whom they eventually will fight.

It isn't right and it should be ended this day.

The colored troops should be allowed to get off the cars, march through the city and receive the plaudits of all the people for whom they fight. If there be white people who feel as the fool Beard of Abbeville felt before he got into the Federal penitentiary for his feeling; if there be whites who withhold their own enthusiasm lest it spoil a "damnigger," then let the colored soldier have the public streets for a moment while his own cheer him as he puts out to war. There are black people who have souls and sentiment and whose hearts thrill and ache for their own. Let these black people see their boys and give them mementoes of the land to which thousands of them will not return. . . .

The white people owe it to themselves to give all the comfort and cheer that they can. No race can be happy long surrounded by those whose happiness has been destroyed either by indifference or by wilfulness. Much has been written of the "problem of the Negro soldier." We are always making a "problem" out of a simple justice to the colored man who has risen in earnest striving by the might of his merits. The "problem" now before the Negro soldier is helping us to kill Huns. Let us make the job easier for him by giving him a little heart for his work.

The World News, of Roanoke, Va., says:

The same newspapers that bring news of this fine heroism that wins honor for our whole country tell of the lynching in Georgia of three members of this same race, one of them a woman, suspected of murder. Of course there was no excuse for this, as the courts are in full power and operation in Georgia. Equally, of course, nobody will be punished. We predict that one of the results of the war will be that the Negro troops will acquit themselves so well that the United States Congress will interfere in this lynching business, of which Negroes usually are the victims. Evidently in this regard there is no use clinging to the doctrine of States' rights and trusting weak and cowardly local authorities and sympathetic juries to punish mob murders. We have been trying it now fifty years and after hundreds of such murders there is hardly a record of a conviction. The States have failed to maintain within their own borders decent respect for the lives of citizens and residents of the United States. The war will hasten the time when members of murdering mobs will face the Federal Courts and serious punishment, even if an amendment to the Constitution is required to bring that result. The country is sick and tired of having to bear as a whole the shame of the lawlessness of bloodthirsty rowdies and the miserable truckling to it of small and cheap county and town politicians who value their little jobs more than the honor of their States and country and their allegiance to their own oaths of office and duties.

The Horizon

EDUCATION.

THE new Baldwin County Industrial School for Negroes at Daphne, Ala., has been formally dedicated. The principal address was delivered by Dr. R. R. Moton.

¶ The Rev. Dr. James Stanley Durkee, of Brockton, Mass., white pastor of a Congregational Church, has been offered the presidency of Howard University.

¶ Biddle University has seventy-five stars in its Service Flag.

¶ Messrs. O. M. Francis, A. R. Newsam, F. T. Reid, and H. E. Skeete have successfully passed the medical examination at McGill University, Montreal, Can., which entitles them to the degree M. D.

¶ Prof. R. S. Grassley, formerly principal of Wechsler High School, Meridian, has been appointed assistant supervisor of Negro rural schools in Mississsippi by the State Department of Education. He is a graduate of Alcorn A. & M. School.

¶ At Clark University, Worcester, Mass., Kelly Miller, Jr., has been appointed Senior Fellow in Physics for 1918-19, and Francis C. Sumner, Senior Fellow in Psychology for the same year. These fellowships are worth $300 each.

¶ Last year 328 Negro school houses were built in the South at a cost of $392,000. Of this the Negroes contributed $161,419, Southern whites from public funds $125,781, and the Rosenwald Fund $96,841.

¶ During the past year there were 230 cases prosecuted in the courts of Detroit to compel parents to send children to school. There was not one colored case.

¶ Gladstone Shirley, a college student of the College of the City of New York, won first prize in Spanish in a city-wide contest held by the American Association of Teachers in Spanish. He had studied Spanish only two years.

¶ The Board of Supervisors of Sunflower County, Miss., has given eighty acres of land to the Delta Industrial Institute at Doddsville, and also contributed nearly all of the $4,000 raised for building. W. F. Reden, a graduate of the State University of Iowa, is principal.

¶ The Strange Industrial School, with property valued at $4,000, has been burned by incendiaries near Baton Rouge, La. It has been supported in part by Federal appropriations.

¶ Pupils of the State Normal School at Montgomery, Ala., have raised $450 and invested it in Thrift Stamps for erecting eventually a Patterson Memorial Building in honor of the late W. B. Patterson.

¶ Aileen G. Reese graduated at the Technical High School, Providence, at the age of seventeen. She was on the editorial staff of the school paper.

¶ Livingstone College enrolled 504 students last year representing twenty-five states and four foreign lands. A beautiful mausoleum in honor of J. C. Price, founder and first president of the college, was dedicated at commencement.

¶ Dr. F. J. Peck has been elected president of Western University at Quindaro, Kan., to succeed the late Dr. H. P. Kealing.

¶ Eighteen thousand colored school children in Philadelphia raised $275,000 for the Third Liberty Loan.

¶ Roland Harrison, Jr., a colored graduate of the Scranton, Pa., Central High School, has been awarded a scholarship for college work.

¶ Virginia Union University defeated Wilberforce University in their annual joint debate.

¶ The General Education Board announces that during the last fiscal year out of total appropriations of over $3,000,000 it has spent $343,035 on the education of Negroes.

¶ Sadie Tanner Mossell, niece of Dr. N. F. Mossell and granddaughter of Bishop Benjamin Tanner, has completed her college course in three years at the University of Pennsylvania and has been awarded one of the four university scholarships in history.

¶ The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Hampton Institute will be celebrated October 21 at Hampton, Va. President Wilson may be present.

¶ Theodore T. Nichols, of British Guiana, a graduate of Lincoln University and of the Medico Chirugical College of Philadelphia, has been given the degrees of M.D.C.M. and L.M.S., with distinction in medicine and surgery by the Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia.

¶ Fisk University, by defeating Howard and Atlanta in the Twelfth Intercollegiate Debate, became champions of the Debating Triangle for 1918. The subject debated was: *"Resolved*, That universal compulsory military training should be adopted as a

permanent policy by the United States."

¶ The superintendent of education for the state of Louisiana says that the Negro school fund of the state was more than half a million dollars, while there was only $300,000 spent for Negroes, proving that school boards throughout the state used for white schools over $200,000 which belonged to Negroes. Many local superintendents have reported that parish boards are not giving to the Negro schools as much money as Negro taxpayers were paying into the parish for Negro school purposes.

THE WAR.

FIFTY Negro soldiers at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., have been assigned to general police work with the sanitary trains of the division.

¶ Negro troops, supported by allied tanks, which did great execution, delivered a brilliant counter attack on the western front and recaptured the crest running southwest of Marqueglise, beween Perte Farm and Loges Farm.

¶ Negro women in Little Rock, Ark., in an eight-day campaign, raised $2,400 for emergency war relief work among Negro girls of the city.

¶ Schools for the training of Negro officers were opened May 15 at Camps Meade, Md., for artillery, and Fort Dodge, Iowa, for infantry.

¶ Out of twelve men recommended from Dartmouth College for the Fourth Officers' Training Camp, ranked in order of meritorious record, Lester B. Granger, a colored senior, was third on the list.

¶ The Red Cross parade in New York City was led by the colored 350th Field Artillery Band from Camp Dix, N. J., under the leadership of J. Tim Brymn.

¶ The A. and T. College at Greensboro, N. C., has a Service Flag with 61 stars, representing 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, and 56 students.

¶ Twenty-two former sergeants of the Tenth United States Cavalry are attending the aviation school at Ft. Wayne, Mich.

¶ At Fernandina, Fla., a parade and celebration was held in honor of the Negro draftees. The colored people have a Red Cross auxiliary.

¶ The heirs of J. B. Huffman, a colored soldier who was drafted from Bagdad, Ky., and died recently at Camp Taylor, are entitled to $10,000 from the United States Government as soon as they can be found.

¶ Colored people of Portland, Oregon, are estimated to have bought $25,000 worth of Liberty Bonds.

¶ At Scranton, Pa., it is reported that the colored auxiliary of the Red Cross has raised over $3,000.

¶ L. A. Hayden, a colored man, has been made a Second Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps of the British Army, where his stabilizer is being used.

¶ C. H. Douglass, colored proprietor of a theatre in Macon, Ga., purchased $12,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. His wife took subscriptions for $8,000 worth.

¶ The Berean Building and Loan Association, of which the Rev. Matthew Anderson is president, bought $5,000 worth of Liberty Bonds.

¶ Private R. Gilbert, a colored man in the Canadian Army, has sent home a German iron cross which was given him by a German officer when he captured him single handed.

¶ Colored people of Kansas City, Mo., subscribed over $200,000 to the third Liberty Loan.

¶ Sixteen colored officers have received commissions from the training school at Camp Meade, Md.

¶ A "Service of Intercession for the Blessing of God from the United States and their Allies and especially for His Protection and Guidance to the American Negro" was held at All Saints Episcopal Church, St. Louis, by the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

¶ Twelve colored men from Camp Lee have gone to the officers' training camp at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

¶ The manager of Wareham Theatre, who discriminated against a colored non-commissioned officer at Manhattan, Kan., was prosecuted at General Ballou's request and fined ten dollars and costs.

¶ M. Blaize Diagne, a full blooded Negro who represents the Senegal in the French Chamber, has visited West Africa as Chief of French Commission. His suite consisted of several white officials of the French government and a black French military officer. On his departure from Gambia an address was delivered to him in part as follows:

Sir:—We, representing the natives and residents of the Colony of the Gambia of Negro blood, take this opportunity of your visit to our shores, of publicly tending to you our healtfelt congratulations on the high honor conferred on you by the French Republic, as Deputy of the Colony

of Senegal and Chief of a Commission to French West Africa, an honor which, we fully believe, you have very well earned.

One of the blessings which we believe will come to the world through this Great War will be a just estimate and due recognition of the worth and merit of all, irrespective of race or colour.

That you, a Negro of the Wolof tribe, should lead the van in this respect, is to us a matter for great thankfulness to God, and affords us much impetus in our efforts to do our best in whatever sphere we may be, fully believing that as the day has come for such recognition from the French Republic, it will also come from the British Empire, to which we are glad and proud to belong.

¶ The United States Government is sending three thousand or more Negro soldiers for special technical training in electricity, telegraphy and various mechanical arts to a number of colored institutions, including Howard, Hampton, Tuskegee, Florida A. & M. College and Atlanta.

¶ At Charleston, W. Va., five hundred colored people paraded recently at the inauguration of the Red Cross Campaign. One of the banners said: "The World Safe for Democracy. This Country Safe For Us."

¶ The Third Liberty Loan committee of Jacksonville, Fla. (white) presented to the colored people of Jacksonville an honor flag for having gone over the top in the Liberty Loan drive. In the three Liberty Loan drives the colored people have subscribed more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The exercises were held at the armory, and, although that is a public building, this is the first time that colored people have been allowed to enter it. James W. Johnson of the N. A. A. C. P. was one of the speakers.

¶ A parade was held on Flag Day, June 14, by the colored citizens of Wilmington, Del All industries and organizations were represented, including schools and churches. The N. A. A. C. P. helped to finance the movement.

¶ A special committee of colored speakers to assist the Committee on Public Information of the U. S. War Department, has been appointed through Emmett J. Scott.

¶ The colored Branch of the American Red Cross at Charleston, S. C., has raised nearly a thousand dollars and forwarded some six hundred articles to the Atlanta headquarters. It has over four hundred members and recently held a silent parade in costume.

¶ The *Petit Pariseen* says: "For six days four battalions of African Zouaves held back five German divisions, one of which was from the Imperial Guard."

¶ Solomon Saunders, a colored horse dealer of Minneapolis, Minn., has sold his stables and given the proceeds to the Red Cross.

¶ Liberty Bonds have been purchased by colored people as follows: In Richmond, Va., $37,550; at Tuskegee, Ala., by one graduate, $20,000; at Augusta, Ga., $40,000; at one industrial plant near Baltimore, $30,000; at Philadelphia, through Brown and Stevens, bankers, $400,000; at Jacksonville, Fla., $51,850; at Atchison, Kan., $8,000; at Madison, Ky., one colored farmer, $4,000; at Baltimore, Md., one colored boy, $300; at Albany, Ga., $11,000; at Washington, D. C., $100,000; at Little Rock, Ark., $32,000 of the third loan, making $112,000 for the three loans by one organization, the Mosaic Templars; at Dallas County, Tex., $50,000; at Millettsville, S. C., one colored farmer, $1,000; at Memphis, Tenn., by the two colored banks, $30,700.

MUSIC AND ART

MISS M. GIBSON, Radcliffe, '18, has won in two more song competitions, one for this year's Baccalaureate Hymn, and the other for the college song.

¶ Novello & Company, London, have announced two new publications from Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha," "The Death of Minnehaha," for pianoforte solo, arranged by John Pointer, and "Onaway, Awake Beloved," for military band, arranged by Percy E. Fletcher.

¶ Mr. Ernest H. Hays, a talented musician who graduated in the 1916 New England Conservatory Organ Class, is saxophonist in the band of the 351st Field Artillery at Camp Meade, Md. The band was heard at Dunbar High School on May 18, under the direction of Mr. Dorsey Rhodes, formerly of the Tenth Cavalry.

¶ An important departure in the music field was that of a Music Festival given on May 3 and 4 at Washington, D. C., by the Department of Music of the Dunbar High School. It is proposed to make the Festival Concerts an annual feature.

¶ A rhythmic ballet was staged and costumed by Carribel Cole and her fifty pupils at the Howard Theatre, Washington, D. C.

¶ Among the successful musicales given for the benefit of the colored soldiers was that of May 12 at Framingham, Mass., at Plymouth Congregational Church. The recital was arranged by Mrs. Meta Warrick-Fuller.

¶ At the recent Hampton Spring Concert a chorus of five hundred voices sang Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Cowan's "Rose Maiden." Mr. R. Nathaniel Dett, the director, has just had two new choruses published by J. Fisher & Brother.

¶ At Talladega, Ala., a large audience was present at the Opera House to listen to the combined choir and chorus of Talladega College, Carl R. Diton, director, at a benefit concert for the Red Cross.

¶ Miss Helen E. Hagan, of New Haven, Conn., proved her artistry in a piano recital given on May 16 at Jordan Hall, Boston, Mass. Her offerings included numbers by Beethoven, Debussy, Coleridge-Taylor, and Liszt. Miss Hagan was assisted by Miss Minnie M. Albritton, soprano student of the New England Conservatory, and Mr. R. P. Parham, accompanist.

¶ Mr. Clyde Leroy Glass, pianist of Des Moines, Iowa, was presented at Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, Kansas City, Mo., with the Ladies Quartette from Western University and the Lincoln High School Orchestra, N. Clarke-Smith, director.

¶ The Royal Choral Society, under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridges, lately gave a performance of Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" with Ben Davies, tenor; Agnes Nicholls, soprano, and Bertram Mills, baritone. The performance was given at Albert Hall, London, Eng.

¶ The Mozart Society of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., gave Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" at their recent annual concert. Mr. William H. Richardson, of Boston, Mass., was engaged for the baritone role. Mr. Work, tenor, was the director.

¶ At the New Jersey Rally Day of the National Association of Organists, Mr. Harry T. Burleigh appeared as soloist with his own compositions.

¶ The noted American violinist, Eddy Brown, has transcribed two Negro melodies, "Over There" and "Nobody Knows."

¶ "Song of the Heart," dedicated to David Bispham, a new composition by J. Rosamond Johnson, has been published by Ricordi & Company; also a book of organ transcriptions by Richard Keys Biggs, which contains H. T. Burleigh's "Deep River" and the second number of his "Southland Sketches."

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

THE Gamma Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, originating at Howard University, Washington, D. C., has been established and officially approved by the University of Pennsylvania.

¶ The Spring Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Columbus, Ohio, has successfully carried out its campaign for five hundred members, exceeding its goal by 145.

¶ A Tag Day in Paterson, N. J., for the Colored Y. M. C. A. brought over $1,200 during the Liberty Loan campaign.

¶ At Norristown, Pa., William Lampos, a restaurant keeper, was fined fifty dollars for refusing to serve colored people.

¶ Robert Harris, a colored boy, was awarded one of the prizes in the Thrift Essay Contest conducted by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

¶ A hospital costing $8,000 has been opened at Christiansburg Industrial Institute, Cambria, Va.

¶ The old Tyson hotel, a brick structure at Seventh and P streets, has been purchased for the colored Y. W. C. A. of Washington, and is being equipped with all modern conveniences.

¶ The new Carnegie Library for Colored People at Knoxville, Tenn., has been opened. The city furnished the site and Mr. Carnegie gave $10,000.

¶ Governor Lowden has pardoned an innocent Negro, William D. Smith, for alleged kidnapping, after three years' imprisonment at the Joliet, Ill., Penitentiary.

¶ Negro Odd Fellows in Atlanta, Ga., have celebrated their seventy-fifth anniversary.

¶ At Marion, Ind., two colored women who were refused service at a candy kitchen, had the proprietor arrested and were given verdicts of twenty-five dollars each by the jury.

¶ A jury in Judge McCormick's Court, Pasadena, Cal., has awarded $50 damages each to Beatrice Benton and Edna Steward for alleged discrimination at the Crown Theatre.

¶ The Virginia Branch of the National Board for Historic Service in charge of the white University of Virginia has been judging sixty-four essays in a state contest by public school teachers on the subject "Why the United States is at War." The first prize of seventy-five dollars for teachers in public elementary schools was awarded to Edward G. Wood, a colored freshman at Virginia Union University.

¶ The colored people of Wetipquin, Md., have established a public community library with 150 volumes.

¶ The property of the Philadelphia Divinity School of the Episcopal Church at Fifteenth and Woodland avenues, Philadelphia, has been sold to colored people and will be occupied by the Mercy Hospital. Ten thousand dollars has been paid down and $120,000 is to be raised.

¶ At Atlanta, Ga., five thousand people heard a Negro chorus in aid of the colored Y. M. C. A. Over $12,000 was raised. Mr. David T. Howard, a colored man, added another thousand dollars to his contribution, making a total of $3,300 in all. The Governor of the state and the Mayor of the city occupied boxes.

¶ The libelous film play, "The Birth of a Nation," is being widely suppressed both North and South.

¶ The white women of South Africa have responded to an appeal of the colored women and opened the Y. W. C. A. centers for them in Cape Town. Similar branches are contemplated in four other cities.

¶ At Richmond, Va., the United States Government has bought 793 acres of land owned by colored people to build an ammunition plant.

¶ When the steamer City of Athens was sunk by collision with the French cruiser, Mrs. Florence P. Harrison, daughter of the president of Macon University, Macon, Ga., her two-year-old baby and two other persons were saved by the heroism of the Negro fireman, James Wallace, of Savannah.

¶ It has been decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals that the Corporation taxes of the state must be divided among the colored as well as the white schools. The present law directed that corporation taxes go exclusively to white schools.

¶ Raymond Jenkins, a Baltimore colored boy, saved an eighteen months' old white child from drowning in the sewer.

THE CHURCH.

BIG Bethel A. M. E. Church in Atlanta, Ga., in a spring rally raised $5200.

¶ St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Rome, Ga., at a recent Sunday night rally raised $1140.

¶ The latest figures for church membership have been given out by the census bureau for the ten-year period ending December 31, 1916: The colored Baptists report 3,018,314 members, with 19,423 ministers; the African Methodists have 552,265 members, with 8,175 ministers; the Zion Methodists have 258,433 members with 3,962 ministers; the colored Methodists have 245,749 members, with 3,402 ministers. Other colored Methodist bodies have 16,875 members with 598 ministers. As compared with the last report of 1906 this shows an increase of 750,000 members for the colored Baptists and 75,000 members each for the African Methodists, the Zion Methodists and the C. M. E. Church.

¶ At the general conference of the C. M. E. Church the proposal to unite the three Negro Methodist church bodies was approved by a vote of 304 to 48. Bishop Greer confirmed 165 colored people at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The candidates came from nine colored Episcopal churches in Greater New York.

¶ St. Philip's A. M. E. Church, Savannah, has raised $4,045 in a rally.

¶ The Methodist Church South gave last year $49,900 to colored schools.

¶ The Church Extension Department of the A. M. E. Church under Dr. B. F. Watson reports total assets of $418,686 and a cash balance of $27,178.

¶ The Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City raised $24,213 last year. The Rev. A. C. Powell is pastor.

¶ Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, New York City, has celebrated its fortieth anniversary. Among other things it gave the play, "Mine Eyes Have Seen," by Alice Dunbar-Nelson, recently published in THE CRISIS.

INDUSTRY

CHARLES KNIGHT, a Negro riveter of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Sparrows Point, Md., drove 4,875 three-quarter rivets in a nine-hour day, breaking the previous highest record by 433. The Washington *Times* says:

"Foreman Knight set an excellent example of efficiency to every citizen of the country, whether he be black or white."

Mr. Knight has been given the first international prize for riveting, $125, offered by Lord Northcliff. At the Newport News, Va., yards there are 8,000 Negro shipbuilders.

¶ In the recent increase of wages granted by W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of the railroads, it has been ordered that after June 1 no discrimination in wages shall be made between white and colored men doing the same work. At present Negro firemen, brakesmen and switchmen receive only from two-thirds to three-quarters of the wages paid white workmen.

¶ Newton Smith, a colored planter in

THE HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE
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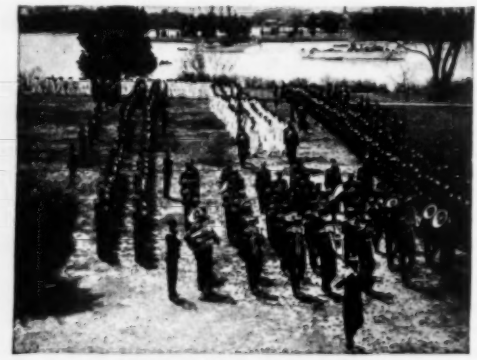

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¶ The Central of Georgia Railway has employed eighteen colored women as section hands.

¶ Negroes in Memphis, Tenn., have 2,548 city gardens in thirteen school districts.

PERSONAL.

JOHN A. SISCO of Paterson, N. J., and W. Arthur Robinson of Brooklyn, N. Y., were awarded Carnegie Hero Medals April 26, in Pittsburgh.

¶ Bert A. Williams, the comedian, has paid his income tax, amounting to $3,200.

¶ Mrs. Christine Hawkins died April 27 at Warrentown, N. C. She was the mother of fifteen children, nine of whom survive her. Six of her sons acted as her pallbearers, among them being Prof. John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church.

CRIME.

THE following lynchings have taken place since our last record:

Valdosta, Ga., May 17,—Will Head, Will Thompson, Hayes Turner, Mary Turner, Sydney Johnson and Eugene Rice, hanged, for alleged complicity in the murder of Hampton Smith.

¶ Erwin, Tenn., May 20, Thomas Devert, shot and burned for alleged murder of a white girl.

¶ Red Level, Ala., May 22, John Womack, shot for alleged assault on a white woman.

¶ Miami, Fla., May 22, Henry Jackson, hanged for throwing a white man underneath a train.

¶ Cordele, Ga., May 23, James Cobb, hanged for alleged murder of Mrs. Roy Simmons.

¶ Barnesville, Ga., May 25, John Calhoun, shot for alleged murder of John A. Willis.

¶ Huntsville, Tex., June 4, Sarah Cabiness and her six children: George, Peter, Cute, Tenola, Thomas and Bessie, shot for the alleged threat by George Cabiness to A. P. W. Allen.

¶ Beaumont, Tex., Kirby Goolsie, hanged for alleged attack on a white girl.

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INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS	$ 100,878.61
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Liabilities (Including $258,918—Legal Reserve)	270,801.51
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	87,562.46
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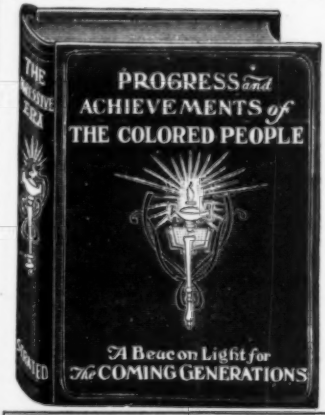

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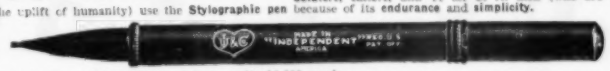
$1.25  **$1.25**

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